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ORAL FORMULATION

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[There are no amendments to this patent.]

Claims

1. A type of oral formulation characterized by the following facts: an oral bandage is formed as an integrated body between an attaching body in the form of a film and a soft supporting body in the form of a film; said attaching body in the form of a film is made of a soft film material consisting of at least one of either polycarboxylic acid or polycarboxylic anhydride, and vinyl acetate polymer in a compatible form; said

Applicants:

Agent:

soft supporting body in the form of a film contains a topicaldrug-containing water-absorptive polymer dispersed in it.

- 2. The oral formulation described in Claim 1 characterized by the fact that the attaching body in the form of a film contains salts with neutralizing function with respect to polycarboxylic acid or polycarboxylic anhydride.
- 3. The oral formulation described in Claim 2 characterized by the fact that the salts refer to at least one of a salt and a base.
- 4. The oral formulation described in Claim 1 or 2 characterized by the fact that the soft supporting body in the form of a film is made of plastic material.

Detailed explanation of the invention

Industrial application field

This invention concerns a type of oral formulation which can be bonded on the wet mucosa and tooth surface in the oral cavity and which can display a typical effect for a long period of time on the portion where it is applied.

Prior art

In the conventional method, various types of drugs are administered as gels or liquid formulations to treat various oral diseases, such as pyorrhea alveolaris, infection, etc. In addition to these topical drugs for treatment, some doctors attempt to administer hormones and other drugs, which are drugs

for treating systemic diseases and are difficult to absorb by oral administration, by means of administration through the mucosa in the oral cavity. In this case of administration through the mucosa in the oral cavity, the most serious problem is that the drug is lost quickly due to secretion of saliva and due to eating/drinking. Consequently, it is difficult to fully display the effect of the drug.

There is yet no bandage that can be applied to cover and protect a wound in the oral cavity. This is because the constant secretion of saliva in the oral cavity and eating/drinking significantly hamper the covering and protective effect of the bandage.

Recently, several types of formulations have been developed to increase the staying property of the drug on the mucosa in the oral cavity, such as the buccal paste disclosed in Japanese Kokoku Patent No. Sho 54[1979]-38168, the buccal attaching [formula] disclosed in Japanese Kokoku Patent Application No. Sho 57[1982]-29448 and Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 56[1981]-100714, the film formulation proposed in Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 56[1981]-100714, the film formulation proposed in Japanese Kokai Patent Application No. Sho 60[1985]-116630, etc.

Problems to be solved by the invention

However, the aforementioned conventional oral mucosa attaching formulations have some disadvantages. In particular, when there is bleeding from a wound in the oral cavity, or when a large amount of saliva is secreted, good attachment cannot be realized, and the protective covering effect for this area is poor. Also, for the topical drug contained in the aforementioned

oral mucosa attaching formulation (base formulation) proposed in the past, as the drugs are contained in said formulation, the stability of the drug is degraded due to the interaction between the drug and the base formulation, and the drug-releasing property is also degraded (that is, the drug cannot be released well from the base formulation). These are disadvantages that hamper practical application of this type of oral formulation.

The purpose of this invention is to solve the aforementioned problems of the conventional methods by providing a type of oral formulation characterized by the fact that it can display durable long-time attachment property even when there is a large amount of saliva or bleeding from a wound in the oral cavity, and that it ensures high stability and good releasing property of the drug contained in it.

Means to solve the problems

In order to realize the aforementioned purpose, this invention provides a type of oral formulation characterized by the following facts: an oral bandage is formed as an integrated body between an attaching body in the form of a film and a soft supporting body in the form of a film; said attaching body in the form of a film is made of a soft material consisting of at least one of either polycarboxylic acid or polycarboxylic anhydride, and vinyl acetate polymer in a compatible form; said soft supporting body in the form of a film contains a topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer dispersed in it.

The present inventors have discovered that when an attaching body in the form of a film is formed from a compatible mixture of

vinyl acetate polymer and at least one of either polycarboxylic acid or polycarboxylic anhydride, the film is able to attach to the mucosa in the oral cavity for a long period of time, and have filed patent applications for this discovery (Japanese Patent Application Nos. Sho 60[1985]-91580 and Sho 60[1985]-91581). Further research performed on this basis indicated that when a topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance is dispersed in the soft supporting body in the form of a film that supports the attaching body in the form of a film and integrated with said attaching body in the form of a film, the attachment property to the mucosa in the oral cavity can be further increased, application can be done even when there is bleeding from a wound in the oral cavity or when a large amount of saliva is secreted, and, at the same time, the stability of the topical drug protected by the polymer substance can be ensured, the drug is released slowly so that the topical effect can be maintained over a long period of time. In this way, this invention was reached.

More specifically, polycarboxylic acid, polycarboxylic anhydride, and other water-soluble polymer substances themselves have shape-maintaining property, and a high attachment property can be displayed after a small amount of water is absorbed. However, when an excessive amount of water is absorbed, the viscosity drops, collapse occurs, and the substance is substantially dissolved, and the attachment property is lost.

For the oral formulation, in order to solve the problem of loss of attachment property when excessive water is absorbed, while maintaining the advantage of the high attachment strength when polycarboxylic acid, polycarboxylic anhydride, or other

water-soluble polymer substance absorbs water, the present inventors have performed a series of studies. As a result, the following was discovered: as a vinyl acetate polymer is compatible with polycarboxylic acid and polycarboxylic anhydride, when they are mixed in a compatible manner, polycarboxylic acid and polycarboxylic anhydride become virtually insoluble in water, and the attachment property is improved instead of decreased when water is absorbed. When the compatible mixture of the two substances is made in the form of a thin soft film, water-absorption-induced collapse does not occur in the wet state, and a high attachment strength can be maintained over a long period of time. This technology has been filed as patent applications, as pointed out above. Further research on this basis indicated that when a topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance is dispersed in the soft supporting body in the form of a film that supports the attaching body in the form of a film made of the aforementioned compatible mixture of polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer, the attachment strength of the film to the mucosa in the oral cavity can be further increased. This higher attachment strength to the mucosa in the oral cavity can be maintained even when there is bleeding from a wound in the oral cavity, or when a large amount of saliva is secreted. Consequently, the film is able to maintain the protective covering effect over a long period of time. At the same time, as the topical drug is released slowly from the soft supporting body in the form of a film into the oral cavity, the topical effect of the drug can be maintained over a long period of time. In this way, this invention was reached.

As pointed out above, the soft film made of a compatible mixture of vinyl acetate polymer and at least one of either polycarboxylic acid or polycarboxylic anhydride (referred to as polycarboxylic acids hereinafter) has the following epoch-making characteristics: although the mixture has no attachment property in dry state, after water is absorbed, a high attachment strength is displayed, and there is little change when it is then dipped in water.

This invention concerns a type of oral formulation containing the aforementioned film used as the attaching body in the form of a film. The aforementioned epoch-making characteristics can be displayed only when polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer are mixed in a compatible state; they are not displayed when the compatible state is not present.

Here, "compatible state" refers to the state in which the polycarboxylic acids and the vinyl acetate polymer are blended with each other in a homogeneous solution state instead of forming independent small regions that are phase-isolated from each other, separately. When the polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer are in compatible mixture state, characteristics that cannot be expected for the mixture in phase-separated state are displayed. That is, in the simple mixture of polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer, the film in the phase-separated state is opaque. On the other hand, for the film made of vinyl acetate polymer and polycarboxylic acids in a compatible state, the transparency is high. However, for the oral formulation of this invention, in some cases, the salts for neutralizing the polycarboxylic acids are contained in the attaching body in the form of a film. In this case, even when the polycarboxylic acids

and vinyl acetate polymer are in a compatible state, the salts are nevertheless in a rough mixture state, and the film is still in an opaque state. Consequently, in the observation performed with the unaided eye or an optical microscope, the mixture state between the polycarboxylic acids and the vinyl acetate polymer cannot be determined.

However, when polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer are blended in a compatible state, the water solubility of the polycarboxylic acids, which are supposed to be water soluble, is significantly limited. Even when the mixture is dipped in water for a long time, it simply swells, and no collapse occurs. This performance has been observed when there is a salt or not. This property can be used to study the compatible state between the polycarboxylic acids and the vinyl acetate polymer. That is, according to this invention, the compatible state specifically refers to the mixture state in which the elution rate derived using the following measurement method is 50 wt% (referred to as a hereinafter) or lower.

Measurement method of solubility

A film made of salts that can neutralize the polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer (attaching body in the form of a film) is crushed at a temperature lower than 0°C, and it is weighed. The crushed sample is loaded in a mesh bag, which is then dipped while standing still at 20°C in purified water in an amount 300 times or more the weight of the attaching body in the form of a film. After 1 h of dipping, the bag of the attaching body in the form of a film is removed. In this operation, the

amount of the polycarboxylic acids eluted into the purified water can be derived from the decrease in the weight of the attaching body in the form of a film in the dipping process. This amount is then divided by the amount of the polycarboxylic acids contained in the film to give the elution rate.

As examples of the materials that can be used as the soft supporting body in the form of a film for supporting the aforementioned soft film (attaching body in the form of a film) made of polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer in compatible state by forming an integrated body with said soft film include polyethylene, vinyl acetate resin, ethylenevinyl acetate copolymer, polyvinyl chloride, polyurethane, and other plastics, laminates formed of cloth, paper and plastic film, etc., can be cited. Among these, from the viewpoint of safety and feel of application, polyethylene, vinyl acetate resin, ethylenevinyl acetate copolymer, and other plastic films are preferred. The thickness of the soft supporting body in the form of a film is preferably in the range of 10-100 μm as it has a good handling property and does not give the sensation of a foreign object when used. For the integrated body made of the aforementioned attaching body in the form of a film and soft supporting body in the form of a film, the thickness is preferably in the range of 30-150 μm . If the thickness is smaller than 30 μ m, the handling property and processability are poor. On the other hand, if the thickness is larger than 150 μ m, there is a sensation of a foreign object when used.

In this case, formation of the integrated body of the aforementioned attaching body in the form of a film and soft supporting body in the form of a film can be performed using the

conventional methods, such as heat pressing, adhesive, etc. Also, it is possible to cast the composition for manufacturing the attaching body in the form of a film on the soft supporting body in the form of a film, so that bonding between the attaching body in the form of a film and soft supporting body in the form of a film can be performed while the attaching body in the form of a film is manufactured. In the latter case, there is no need to perform heat pressing or bonding, and the manufacturing operation can be performed in a simple manner. This is an advantage.

Examples of the water-absorptive substances in the aforementioned topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance contained in the aforementioned soft supporting body in the form of a film include starch acrylate salt graft polymer (starch type), carboxymethylcellulose crosslinked body (cellulose type), vinyl alcohol acrylate salt copolymer, hydrolyzed polyacrylonitrile substance, crosslinked polyacrylate salt, modified polyvinyl alcohol, and other synthetic polymers, etc., which may be used either alone or as a mixture of several types.

Examples of the topical drugs contained in the aforementioned water-absorptive polymer substances include germicides (cetylpyridinium chloride, decalinium chloride, metronidazole, chlorhexidine, tetracycline, minocycline, penicillin, doxycycline, oxytetracycline, cefatrizine, nystatin, clindamycin, fradiomycin sulfate, and their salts), oral odor eliminators (l-menthol, sodium copper chlorophyllin, lemon oil, ascorbic acid, cetylpyridium chloride, decalinium chloride, etc.), oral cavity/throat drugs (cetylpyridinium chloride, decalinium chloride, water-soluble azulene, dipotassium

glycyrrhizin, platycodon powder, mailen [sic; maleic acid] chlorpheniramine, povidone-iodine, etc.). These topical drugs are transferred from the soft supporting body in the form of a film by means of saliva or other fluid flowing on the side surface of the soft supporting body in the form of a film so as to display the topical-drug effect. In order to contain the topical drugs in the aforementioned topical drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance, the water-absorptive polymer substance is added to the aqueous solution, acidic solution, alklaine solution, water-alcohol solution, alcohol solution, or polyalcohol solution with the aforementioned drugs dissolved in it, so as to absorb water containing the drugs, followed by drying. In some cases, the obtained topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance may be coated with water-soluble polymer substance, saliva-resistant polymer substance, or enteric-soluble polymer substance. Examples of the aforementioned water-soluble polymer substances include hydroxypropylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose, methylcellulose, carboxyvinyl polymer, sodium carboxymethylcellulose, hydroxyethylcellulose, pullulan, etc. Examples of the enteric-soluble polymer substances include hydroxypropylmethylcellulose phthalate, cellulose acetate phthalate, carboxymethylethylcellulose, hydroxypropylmethylcellulose acetate succinate, methacrylic acidmethyl methacrylate copolymer (Oidragit [transliteration] L100, Oidragit S100, product of Rhom Farmer [transliteration]) Co., Examples of the saliva-resistant polymer substances include dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer (Oidragit E100, product of Rhom Farmer Co. Examples of the

water-insoluble polymer substances include ethylcellulose, ethyl methacrylate-trimethylammonium ethyl methacrylate copolymer (Oidragit RS100, product of Rhom Farmer Co.), and ethyl acrylate-methyl methacrylate copolymer (Oidragit E10D, product of Rhom Farmer Co.).

It is preferred for the topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance to be dispersed homogeneously in the aforementioned soft film-shaped supporting film. It is necessary to have an amount of 20% or less for dispersion in the film. In particular, an amount in the range of 5-20% is more preferable. In this range, the attachment time can be prolonged, and the bleeding termination effect can be well displayed. The most preferable range is 5-15%, in which no peeling takes place even after 5 h of attachment, and an excellent bleeding termination effect can be displayed.

As pointed out above, the oral formulation of this invention has a soft film, which displays no adhesive property in the dry state yet which displays adhesive property only when water is absorbed, as the attaching body in the form of a film. As the attaching body in the form of a film has no adhesive property in the dry state, it can be stored without taking special measures. When it is to be used, it is simply pressed on the mucosa in the oral cavity. As water in the saliva and on the mucosa is absorbed, the adhesive property is displayed immediately, and the attaching body in the form of a film adheres reliably to the mucosa. Consequently, it can be applied to a diseased area or damaged area in the oral cavity, where attachment used to be difficult due to the drug to be administered and due to bleeding, so that a protective covering effect can be displayed. This

covering and protective effect can be increased due to the function of the topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance contained in the soft supporting body in the form of a film for supporting the attaching body in the form of a film. Also, due to the effect of the topical drug contained in the water-absorptive polymer substance, the topical effect can last for a long time. This is a major feature of this invention.

In this case, in the initial stage when the oral formulation is applied to the mucosa in the oral cavity, it is believed that the polycarboxylic acids may irritate the wound. In this case, as pointed out above, it is preferred for salts with that can neutralize the polycarboxylic acids to be contained in the attaching body in the form of a film made of the aforementioned soft film. In this way, as the polycarboxylic acids are neutralized, no more irritation is applied to the aforementioned wound, thus no problems occur even after the oral formulation has been applied for a long time.

The aforementioned long-lasting durability of high bonding property of the oral formulation of this invention is realized by dispersing the topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance in the soft supporting body in the form of a film integrated with the attaching body in the form of a film, in which polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer are blended in a compatible state.

Although the mechanism for generation of the attachment durability is not clear, it is believed that in the compatible state, polycarboxylic acids provide the attachment property to the wet mucosa, and vinyl acetate polymer provides water resistance. In addition, the water-absorptive polymer substance

appropriately absorbs the water permeated from the periphery of the soft supporting body in the form of a film into the attaching body in the form of a film. These functions act in harmony, and the long-time durability of attachment property is displayed.

In addition, although the salts having a neutralizing function with respect to the polycarboxylic acids have no influence on the attachment property in the mixture state, the characteristics of the salts nevertheless have a small influence on the aforementioned attachment property. For example, zinc oxide, calcium oxide, and other polyvalent metal salts act to reduce the attachment property, sodium acetate and other monovalent metal salts, as well as sodium hydroxide, triethanolamine, and other monovalent bases act to increase the attachment property and to reduce the water resistance.

In this way, the oral formulation of this invention has a high attachment property to the mucosa in the oral cavity. Consequently, a long-time protective covering effect can be displayed on a diseased area in the oral cavity. At the same time, the topical effect of the topical drug can be maintained for a long time. In particular, for the wound with bleeding in the oral cavity, and for the area with a large amount of saliva secretion, the oral formulation of this invention is also able to provide a sufficient protective covering function.

In addition, the oral formulation of this invention is made of attaching body in the form of a film and a virtually water-insoluble soft film containing polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer in a compatible state with respect to each other. Consequently, compared with the formulation made of the water-soluble polymer substance alone, a durable attachment

property can be displayed for a long time for a very small thickness. That is, when the water-soluble polymer substance alone is used, if the film is thin, the content is rapidly dissolved in the saliva in a short time. Consequently, the thickness cannot be low. That is, the film should have a significantly high thickness. However, in this case, there is a significant sensation of a foreign object during use, and, at the same time, the softness of the oral formulation is degraded. On the other hand, in this invention, the attaching body in the form of a film in the oral formulation can display a high attachment property over a long period of time. Consequently, there is no need to adopt a high thickness, and the foreign object sensation that occurs when the thickness is too high can be prevented. the oral formulation of this invention is made of a thin and soft film as the attaching body in the form of a film, the overall oral formulation is soft and thin. Consequently, when the oral formulation is to be used, it is only necessary to press it lightly, and it can be shaped smoothly along the profile of the mucosa in the oral cavity; there is no foreign object sensation when the oral formulation of this invention is applied. This is an advantage.

For example, the oral formulation of this invention may be manufactured in the following manner. That is, polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer are both dissolved in a common solvent for them. If needed, salts with neutralizing function for the aforementioned polycarboxylic acids are also added to form a homogeneous solution mixture. On the other hand, the water-soluble polymer substance is added to the solution with the topical drug dissolved in it. After the drug is absorbed, the

mixture is dried, forming the topical drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance. At the same time, a solution of the structural components of the supporting body in the form of a film with the topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance contained in it is obtained. obtained topical drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance is added into the structural component solution of the supporting body in the form of a film, followed by formation of film using a conventional method, forming a soft supporting body in the form of a film containing the topical drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance dispersed in it. Then, the homogeneous solution of said polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer is cast on the soft supporting body in the form of a film, followed by drying to form the oral formulation. In another method that can also be adopted, the aforementioned homogeneous solution containing said polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer are cast and dried to form the attaching body in the form of a film, which is then integrated with the aforementioned soft supporting body in the form of a film containing the topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance dispersed in it by means of heat pressing, or other integration processing method. By using the aforementioned method, a very thin oral formulation can be manufactured easily. This is an advantage.

Examples of the aforementioned polycarboxylic acids include acrylate polymers, methacrylate polymers, and maleic anhydride polymers, which may be used either alone or as a mixture of several types. In addition to the homopolymer of acrylic acid, examples of the aforementioned acrylate polymers also include

copolymers formed with butyl acrylate, 2-ethylhexyl acrylate, and other acrylic esters, methyl methacrylate, and other methacrylic esters, as well as vinyl acetate, and other vinyl monomers, copolymers with carboxyvinyl polymer, and other copolymers. In addition to methacrylic acid homopolymers, examples of the methacrylate polymers include the same types of copolymers as those of the acrylate polymers. Examples of the maleic anhydride polymers include the copolymers formed with methyl vinyl ether, etc. The compounds presented as examples above can be used either alone or as a mixture of several types. For these polycarboxylic acids, in order to ensure good effects, the content of -COOH groups in the carboxylic acid should be over 20%, in the polycarboxylic anhydride, the content of -CO-O-CO-Groups should be over 16%.

Examples of the vinyl acetate polymers include vinyl acetate homopolymer, as well as copolymers formed from acrylic ester and other vinyl monomers and vinyl acetate, and the partially saponified product formed by partial saponification of the vinyl acetate homopolymer, which may be used either alone or as a mixture of several types. Their average molecular weight (viscosity-average molecular weight) should be higher than 60,000. If the average molecular weight is smaller than 60,000, the water resistance of the aforementioned attaching body in the form of a film decreases, and it becomes difficult to realize the desired effect.

The salts with the neutralizing function with respect to the polycarboxylic acids include salts and those containing bases. Examples include the salts of metals and weak acids, oxides of metals, hydroxides of metals, amines, etc., and their mixtures.

Examples of the salts of metals and weak acids include the salts from sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, etc., and acetic acid, lactic acid, citric acid, and other carboxylic acids. Examples of the metal oxides include zinc oxide, calcium oxide, magnesium oxide, etc. Examples of the metal hydroxides include sodium hydroxide, potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide, magnesium hydroxide, etc. Examples of amines include triethanolamine, diisopropanolamine, etc. The compounds presented as examples above may be used either alone or as a mixture of several types. The preferable amount of the salts depends significantly on the type of salt or base. When the polyvalent metal salt is used, the amount should be in the range of 0.2-0.8 E. If the amount is smaller than 0.2 E, the effect of reducing the irritation to the wound (the mucosa wound) becomes insufficient. On the other hand, if the amount is larger than 0.8 E, it is difficult to obtain sufficient attachment property for a long period of time. When monovalent metal salt or monovalent base is used, the preferable amount with respect to the polycarboxylic acids contained in the attaching body in the form of a film is in the range of 0.03-0.2 E. If the amount is smaller than 0.03 E, the effect of reducing the irritation to the wound is decreased. On the other hand, if the amount is larger than 0.2 E, the water resistance of the attaching body in the form of a film decreases, and sufficient attachment property cannot be obtained.

The following are examples of common solvents for said polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer: (1) methanol, ethanol, and other lower alcohols; (2) mixtures of said alcohols and acetone, ethyl acetate, etc., that are compatible with them,

with the lower alcohols as the principal ingredient; and (3) mixtures prepared by adding water to said mixtures and lower alcohols. As far as the solvent in said (2) is concerned, it is preferred for the content of acetone, ethyl acetate, and other organic solvent to be limited to less than 30%. If the content is over 30%, dissolution of the polycarboxylic acids becomes difficult. As far as the solvent in said (3) is concerned, it is preferred for the water content to be limited to less than 30%. If the water content is larger than 30%, dissolution of the vinyl acetate polymer becomes difficult.

When the aforementioned oral formulation is manufactured, the mixing ratio of the polycarboxylic acids to vinyl acetate polymer should be defined corresponding to a range of 15-55 of the A value derived using the following formula.

A = (weight of -COOH groups in the attaching body in the form of a film + 5/4 weight of -CO-O-CO- groups in the attaching body in the form of a film)/(weight of polycarboxylic acids + weight of vinyl acetate polymer) in attaching body in the form of a film x 100

As the A value is increased, the attachment strength of the attaching body in the form of a film to the mucosa is larger, and the attachment durability tends to decrease. On the other hand, when the A value is decreased, the attachment strength decreases, and the attachment durability tends to increase. When the A value drops to less than 15, sufficient attachment strength cannot be realized. On the other hand, when it rises to over 55, sufficient attachment strength durability cannot be obtained.

Consequently, it is preferred for the blending ratio of polycarboxylic acids to vinyl acetate polymer to be defined appropriate's corresponding to a range of A value of 15-55. When polyacrylic acid is used as the polycarboxylic acid, if the proportion of polycarboxylic acid in the attaching body in the form of a film is in the range of 24-88%, the A value is within the aforementioned range, and preferable results can be obtained.

When the aforementioned polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer are dissolved in their common solvent, it is necessary to ensure that the two compounds are well dissolved. In this case, although there is no special limitation on the concentration of the polymer substances, such as polycarboxylic acids, vinyl acetate polymer, etc., if the solution viscosity is decreased, when it is cast to form a film, the operation becomes more difficult. Consequently, it is preferred for the concentration of the polymer substance be less than 40%.

The operation for casting/drying the solution of integrated bodys and vinyl acetate polymer as well as the salts for neutralizing function as needed to form the attaching body in the form of a film can be performed as follows: the aforementioned solution is cast on an appropriate film for peeling; then, a high-temperature air bath generated by a drier or a drying column is used to quickly form a film. In this case, as pointed out above, [the attaching body in the form of a film] is integrated by means of heat pressing with the soft supporting body in the form of a film containing topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance dispersed in it. Also, formation of the attaching body in the form of a film from the solution of polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer may

also be performed by using the aforementioned soft supporting body in the form of a film instead of the aforementioned polyethylene laminate paper sheet. In this case, while the attaching body in the form of a film is formed, integration is performed of the attaching body in the form of a film and the soft supporting body in the form of a film, and there is no need to perform the heat pressing operation as needed in the former In this way, it is possible to perform [the processing] for the solution of polycarboxylic acids and vinyl acetate polymer by means of two types of correspondence [sic]. However, in both cases, the appropriate drying time and drying temperature depend to a certain degree on the composition of the common solvent, the concentration of the solid components in the solution, and the thickness of the cast. Usually, drying is performed at a temperature in the range of 60-120°C for a time in the range of 1-20 min.

For the oral formulation of this invention, coloring agent, perfume, softening agent, etc. can be added at will into the attaching body in the form of a film and soft supporting body in the form of a film in an appropriate ranges as not to interfere with the attachment property. For example, when both the aforementioned attaching body in the form of a film and soft supporting body in the form of a film are colorless, when a coloring agent is added to one of them, the inner side and outer side of the oral formulation can be displayed clearly and application can be performed easily.

As explained above, the oral formulation of this invention is made of an integrated body formed from a attaching body in the form of a film, which contains a compatible mixture of integrated

bodys and vinyl acetate polymer, and a soft supporting body in the form of a film containing topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance dispersed in it. The oral formulation of this invention is overly soft. When it is applied in the oral cavity, it absorbs water in the oral cavity and becomes even softer. Consequently, it can fit well on any area (including the tooth surface) in the oral cavity, and a high attachment strength can be maintained for a long time. particular, in the oral formulation of this invention has the soft supporting body in the form of a film containing topicaldrug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance dispersed in it. Consequently, the attachment strength to the mucosa in the oral cavity can be increased significantly. It can be applied to a bleeding area in the oral cavity to realize a long-time protective covering, and, at the same time, the topical drug in the state of a protective covering by the aforementioned polymer substance can be released slowly, and the topical drug effect can last for a long time. Also, there is no interaction between the drug and the base material.

Effects of the invention

with the aforementioned configuration, the oral formulation of this invention has significantly higher attachment strength to the mucosa in the oral cavity; it can be bonded well to wounds and areas with a large amount of saliva secreted; it is able to realize long-time protective covering, and, at the same time, the topical effect can be displayed for a long period. In addition, as the aforementioned oral formulation is soft, it can be shaped

easily to fit the profile of the mucosa in the oral cavity, thus it can be applied anywhere in the oral cavity.

In the following, this invention will be explained in more detail with reference to application examples and comparative examples.

Application Example 1

4.7 parts by weight (referred to as parts hereinafter) of carboxyvinyl polymer used as the polycarboxylic acids and 4.7 parts of vinyl acetate polymer ($\overline{P} = 1500$) were loaded into 90 parts of methanol as their common solvent, followed by addition of 0.6 part of diisopropanolamine to form a homogeneous solution. The solution was cast on a polyethylene laminated paper sheet processed for peeling, followed by drying in a dryer at 80°C for 8 min, forming a $40-\mu\text{m}$ -thick attaching body in the form of a film.

On the other hand, 10 parts of cetylpyridinium chloride (CPC) were dissolved in 200 parts of water. Then, 40 parts of a water-soluble polymer substance made of vinyl alcohol acrylate salt copolymer were added, CPC and water were absorbed. Then, the moisture was removed by drying at 80°C, forming the CPC-containing water-soluble polymer substance. Then, 300 parts of vinyl acetate resin were dissolved in 1200 parts of toluene, and the solution was stirred as homogeneously as possible, forming the supporting body in the form of a film using the conventional method.

The supporting body in the form of a film formed in the same way as the attaching body in the form of a film formed above were

thermally pressed together at 100°C to form the desired oral formulation.

When the obtained oral formulation was applied to the oral cavities of patients with foul mouth odor, it was found that the foul mouth odor could be eliminated or reduced.

Application Example 2

An oral formulation was prepared in the same way as in Application Example 1, except that the CPC-containing water-soluble polymer substance prepared in Application Example 1 was coated by spraying 2% ethanol solution of hydroxypropylcellulose on it. When the obtained oral formulation was applied to the oral cavities of patients with serious foul mouth odor, it was found that the foul mouth odor could be eliminated over a long period of time.

Application Example 3

The following feed materials were prepared in the following proportions.

Carboxyvinyl polymer: 3.4 parts

Vinyl acetate polymer ($\overline{P} = 1000$): 8.4 parts

Trisodium citrate: 0.2 part

Methanol: 71.0 parts

Purified water: 17.0 parts

The aforementioned raw materials in the above listed proportions were blended to form a homogeneous solution. The

solution was then cast on a polyethylene laminate paper sheet, followed by drying at 80°C for 15 min, forming a 80- μ m-thick attaching body in the form of a film.

on the other hand, 2 parts of azulene were dissolved in 80 parts of water. 18 parts of a water-soluble polymer substance made of crosslinked polycarboxylate salt were added, so that azulene and water were absorbed. Then, drying was performed at 80°C to remove water, forming a water-soluble polymer substance containing azulene.

Then, a solution prepared by dissolving 180 parts of ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer (with a content of vinyl acetate of 40%) in 540 parts of toluene was added to it, followed by stirring as homogeneously as possible. Then, the conventional method was adopted to form a supporting body in the form of a film. Then, the same method as in Application Example 1 was adopted to form the oral formulation.

When the obtained oral formulation was applied to a wound in the oral cavities of patients with swollen oral cavities and throats, it was found that the degree of swollen oral cavities and throats was alleviated.

Application Example 4

Just as in Application Example 3, a water-soluble polymer substance containing azulene dispersed in it was manufactured. It was then covered with 1% methylene chloride solution of methyl methacrylate-trimethylammonium ethyl methacrylate copolymer (Oidragit SR100, product of Rhom Farmer Co.). Then, oral

formulation was prepared in the same way as in Application Example 3.

In the same way as in Application Example 3, the oral formulation obtained was applied in the oral cavities of the patients with swollen oral cavities and throats, and it was found that the degree of swollen oral cavities and throats was alleviated.

Comparative Example 1

An oral formulation was obtained in the same way as in Application Example 1, except that the water-soluble polymer substance containing CPC was not used.

Comparative Example 2

The attaching body in the form of a film was prepared in the same way as in Application Example 1. A solution was prepared by dissolving 10 parts of CPC in a smaller amount of methanol. In the same way as in Application Example 1, it was added to a solution of vinyl acetate resin and toluene, forming a supporting body in the form of a film. Then, in the same way as in Application Example 1, the two bodies were heat pressed together to form the oral formulation.

Comparative Example 3

The attaching body in the form of a film was prepared in the same way as in Application Example 3. A solution was prepared by

dissolving 2 parts of azulene in a smaller amount of methanol. In the same way as in Application Example 3, it was added into a solution of ethylene-vinyl acetate copolymer and toluene, followed by stirring homogeneously, forming a supporting body in the form of a film using the conventional method. Then, in the same way as in Application Example 3, the two bodies were heat pressed together to form the oral formulation.

For the samples of the oral formulations formed in the aforementioned application examples and comparative examples, the tests for the characteristics were performed, with results listed in the following table.

•	<u>.</u>	(F)			(2)				
					T H H				胜 级 例
395		1	2	3	4	1	2	. 3	
	水中设治以以 (分)	240	290	320	310	170	170	170	
	亜州の比比以以 17	210	250	250	275	-	50	40	
	实用化这块 • 3 (口当站付法纠结 (G)(分)	N# (7)	280	290	300	305	210	210	200
		RHO(E)	140	150	170	195	60	60	60
		## ## ## ##	7/260	265	200	220	100	90	90

- Key 1 Application Example
 - 2 Comparative Example
 - 3 In-water dipping test (min)
 - 4 Drug releasing test
 - 5 Practical application test (peeling time after applying to inner portion of lips)
 - 6 Min
 - 7 Healthy persons
 - 8 Patients with ptyalism
 - 9 Bleeding after surgery

*1. Sample cut in the shape of $10-\mu\text{m}$ -diameter [sic; 10-mm-diameter] piece was applied on a water-swollen collagen film fixed on a Bakelite plate, followed by dipping in water at 37°C. The time when the sample naturally peeled off the aforementioned collagen film and fell was measured.

*2. A collagen membrane was used to measure the eluted drug amount using the light absorptivity method on a percutaneous absorption equipment (product of Sandlius [transliteration] Co.). The amount of drug eluted was measured by means of measurement of the size of the stopping circle using yellow Staphylococcus as the test bacteria in Application Example 1, and by means of measurement of the light absorptivity method in Application Example 2.

*3. After the sample was applied to the gum of the testee, the time when peeling took place was measured.

As can be seen from the above table, for the oral formulation containing the topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance, the attachment time along with release of the drug is longer than that when the topical-drug-containing water-absorptive polymer substance is not contained. The effects are even observed in the tests with heathy persons. Also, the oral formulation of this invention is particularly effective for patients with ptyalism with a large amount of saliva secretion and for patients with bleeding after surgery.

A96 807 D21 G03

NITL 25.08.86

A(4-FB, 12-A5B3, 12-V1, 12-V3A, 12-V3C1) B(4-C2A2 4-C3C 4-C3D, 12-D7, 12-L3 12-L4 12-M2D, 12-M10A; D(8 A5, 8 A5; G(3 8202, 3-84)

88-103051/15 A96 807 D21 G03 NITL 25.08.86 NITTO ELECTRIC IND KK (SANS-) "J6 3054-318-A 25.08.86-JP-198362 (08.03.88) A614-09/70 Oral covity adhesive - comprises soft film adhesive and soft film Support comprising hygroscopic polymer substance C88-046-485

USE/ADVANTAGE. The adhresse can be applied to tunical mucosa orts with inflammation or after dental operation for renied; or homostatis. After applied, the pharmaceutical effect of the medicine ingredient in (b) can last long, (10pp Dwg No.0/0)

Oral cavity adhesive comprises: (a) soft film adhesive made of a compatible blend of (i) at least one of polycarboxylic acid and polycarboxylic anhydride and (ii) vinyl acetate polymer, and (b) a soft film support having a local medicine-conty. hygroscopic polymer substance as dispersed in it. (a) and (b) are integrated.

(a) pref. contains a salt having a neutralising function for the polycarboxylic acid or polycarboxylic anhydride in (a). The salt may be metal salts, metal oxides, amines (e.g., Na, K. Ca or Mg acetate, lactate or citrate: 2n, Ca or Mg oxide, triethanolamine, discorposatolamine), etc.

disopropanolamine), etc.

The soft film (b) may be plastic films (e.g., polyethylenc, viny) acetate resin, ethylene-vinyi acetate copolymer, polyvinyi chlorishe, and polyurethane).

and polyureusine).

The hygroscopic polymer substrate includes starch-acrylic acid:
salt graft polymer CMC crosslinked prod., vinyl stechol-acrylic acid
salt copolymer, polyacrylonitrile hydrolysed prod crosslinked
enivacrylic acid salt, and modified PVA

Full Patentees: Nitto Electric Ind. KK; San Star.

DERWENT PUBLICATIONS

⊕日本国特许厅(JP)

(1) 物許出與公開

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吉 明 伊発 63 谷川 長 者 眀 の発 铃 太 大 岸 伊発 明 者 夫 内 明 者

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1. 発明の名称

口腔内型剂

2. 特許領求の額題

(1) フィルム状付着体と表数なフィルム状支持体との一体化物からなる口腔内包書において、上記フィルム状付着体が、ポリカルボン酸およびポリ無水カルボン酸の少なくとも一方と砂酸ビニル産合体とが相溶状態になつている監数なフィルム状を持体に馬所性顕異合有吸水性高分子物質が分散含有されていることを特徴とする口腔广飞剤。

四 フィルム状付着体に、ポリカルボン設またはポリ無水カルボン設に対して中和作用を有する 塩類が含有されている特許環状の範囲第1項記載 の口腔内質剤。

の 短類が、塩および塩器の少なくとも一方で ある特許研求の範囲第2項記載の口腔内製剤。

40 柔軟なフィルム支持体が、プラスチックフィルムである特許領求の範囲第1項または第2項

記載の口腔内型剤。

1. 免明の詳細な疑問

(産業上の利用分野)

この発明は、口腔内の退資指膜や歯部に貼付され、適用部位に長時間に置つて局所効果をおよば す口腔内製剤に関するものである。

(従来の技術)

さた、口腔内の損傷部を被理保護することは有 効な口腔内包帯が存在していないことから殆ど行

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われていないが、口位内には上記のように常符連 液が分泌され、また飲食物も入るため、その被理 保護の実現には大きな知答がある。

展近、これらの塩害を克服し口腔内粘膜上での 変物の滞留性を高めることを目的とした型剤としてペーストペツカルゼ(特公昭54-38168 号)、付着性区剤(特公昭57-29448号、 特開図56-190714号)ならびにフイルム 性型剤(特別昭60-116630号)等が従来 されている。

(発明が解決しようとする問題点)

しかしながら、これらの口腔内粘膜付着監刑は 長時間の付著特殊力を備えていず、特に口腔内損 体部位から出血をしていたり 感被解型が多い場合 には及好に付着せず、それらの部位に対する被混 保護性に劣るという我点がある。また、 蚊歯剤。 口具は去剤等の局所性変列を上記した内である。 果を得るという復宏もなされているが、それらの 変刺を上記型別中に含有させると、 返剤と基剤と の相互作用のために重解の安定性が損なわれたう 、放出性が損なわれる (万州から良好に放出され ない) というような問題を生じており、いまだ実 用化には問題がある。

この発明は、このような平情に度みなされたもので、口腔内損傷部位から出血していても、強度分泌量が多い場合でも長時間の付着持续力を発現し、かつ含有薬剤の安定性および放出性の良好な口腔内製剤の提供をその目的とする。

(問題点を解決するための手段)

上記の目的を達成するため、この免別の口腔内 製剤は、フィルム状付容体と型飲なフィルム状支 浄体との一体化物からなる口腔内包帯において、 上記フィルム状付容体が、ポリカルボン险および ポリ無水カルボン数の少なくとも一方と辞数ピニ ル立合体とが相容状態になっている憂飲なフィル ム状体から様成され、上記憂飲なフィルム状支持 体に周所性演説会有吸水性
高分子物質が分散含有 されているという様成そとる。

丁なわち、本兄別者らは、ポリカルポン酸およ

びポリ無木カルボン役の少なくとも一方と酢酸ビ . ニル菓合体との指容体からなるフィルムでフィル ム状付着体を視成すると、長時間口腔内筋膜に付 **むしうるようになることを見いだしすでに特許出 聞をしている(特別略60~91580号、特職** 図60-91581号)。そして、さらに研究を 重ねた結果、上記フィルム状付着体と一体化され ていてフィルム状付着体を支持する単数なフィル 上状支持体に、周所性滋利含有吸水性高分子物質 を分散会有させると、さらに口拉内钻験に対する 付着性が向上し、口腔内損傷部位から出血してい る場合にも、京た環形分泌量が多い場合にも適用・ できるようになると同時に、局所性温剤が高分子 物会によつて保護されて安定性が確保され、かつ 変刑が徐々に放出して局所効果を長期間維持しう るようになることを見いだしこの発明に到途した。

これについてより伴しく述べると、ポリカルボン放およびポリ語水カルボン放のような水溶性高分子物質は、それ自体促形性を有しており、少量の水分を吸収した状態では強力な付き性を免疫す

るが、丁ぐ追刺吸水状态となり粘度保下。肌塩を 起し実質的に水に溶解した状態となつて付着性を セニ

本現現者らは、ポリカルボン酸、ポリ無水カル ポン以等の水溶性両分子物質のこのような吸水時 における強力な付着力を生かし、これを口管内型 剤に有効に利用するため、 その欠陥である過剰吸 水特の付着性喪失の改善を目的として一連の研究 を重ねた。その結果、ボリカルボン盤、ボリ無水 カルボン放と、酢酸ビニ ル重合体とは福保性を育 しており、両者を相符状 版にすると、ポリカルポ ン位。ボリ無水カルボン 数の実質的な大不溶化が 、吸水時の強力な付着性 を摂なうことなくむしろ 増強した状態で実現され、両者の相談物を深い素 飲なフィル上状に形成し ても温润状胞で吸水原理 せず長時間強力な付着力 を免現するようになるこ とを見いだした。これに 関しては先に返べたよう に、すてに特許出願している。そして、その後の 研究の短続により、上記ポリカルボン奴属と酢酸 ピニル重合体とが相容は思になつている特殊なフ イルムを支持する孟欽なフイルム状支持体に風所 性国刑含有吸水性高分子物質を分娩含有させると 、口腔内指原に対する一層の付着力の向上効果が 得られるようになり、それによつて口位内損傷色。 位から出血しているような場合であつても、また 睡液の分泌量が多い場合であつても独力に付着し 、長期間の被阻保理を実現できるようになると関 時に、局所性変割が支持体から徐々に口煙中に放 出されることによつて上記孤刑による周所効果が 長期間発現されるようになることを良いだしこの 鬼男に到達した。

P&G PATENT DIVISION ADMIN

上記のようなポリカルボン酸およびポリ無水カ ルポン奴の少なくとも一方(以下これらを「ポリ カルボン放気」と比称する)と酢酸ピニル塩会体 との根密物からなる柔軟なフィルムは、乾燥時に は付着性を有していないが、吸水時に強力な付着 住を発揮し、その状態は水中侵遽時においても殆 ど変化しないという面別的な特性を値えている。

この名明は、上記フィルムを口腔内製剤のフィ ルム状付着体とする。上記のような苗類的な特性

と酢酸ピニル重合体との混合状態を判別すること ができない場合がある。

しかしながら、ポリカルポン酸铽と酢酸ピニル 重合体とが相談状態にある時には、水溶性である はずのポリカルボン放気の水浴性が磨しく制限さ れ、たとえ水中にかなり長時間に且つて设置して も均質に影響し、原理を起こさない。この性質は 中和作用を有する塩の有無にかかわらず観察され る。この性質を利用して、ポリカルポン酸調と酢 放ビニル重合体との相符状態を調べることができ る。すなわち、この発明では、ポリカルボン放理 と酢なピニル重合体の钼溶状脳をポリカルギン飲 揺の浴出世から調べざものであり、この鬼頭にお ける相容状態とは、具体的には、下記の溶出率額 定注によつて求められた溶出率が50重量%(以 下「X」と略す)以下であるほ合状態のことをい

(洛出平湖定性)

ポリカルボン放叛と酢散ビニル協合体と中和 作用を有する塩類とからなるフィルム(フィル

はポリカルボン鉄道と酢酸ビニル塩合体とが見寝 状態になつていて切めて鬼項するものであり、症 没状態になつていないときには発現しない。

ここで相違状態とは、ポリカルボン監想と苛敬 ピニル重合体等とが相分離して建立した小領域を 形成することなく、均一に特易しるつた状態をい う。ポリカルポン数質と散放ビニル点合体は、阻 溶した状態になると、相分型状態での複合物の特 性からは予測されない特性を示すようになる。す なわち、ポリカルボン放照と砂粒ピニル金合体の - 混合物においては、相分類状態のフィルムは白油 し、相常状態のフィルムは透明度が高いものとな る。しかし、この発明の口位内製剤においては、 場合によつては、ポリカルポン放気を中和するた めの恩烈をフィル上状付着休中に合有させるので あり、そのような場合には、ボリカルボン放気と 酢酸ピニル食合体とが相違状態になつていても、 塩銀が担い混合状態にあるならば、フィルムは日 濁する。したがつて、目視あるいは光学顕微弧に よる奴奴によつては、必ずしもポリカルポン以政

> 上状付着体)をりて以下にて粉砕し、砕気する 。これモメツシュの望に入れ、旅付電外の武量 の300倍以上の20mの視型水内に静電状態 で1時間设備したのち、袋ごと付着体を取り出 す。この操作により特製水中に提出したポリカ ルポン酸蝦の登を、役扱による付着体の重量減 少などより求める。これをフィルム中のポリカ ルポン放鉄の配合量で放箕して溶出率を算出す

上記ポリカルポン紋類と酢酸ピニル重合体とが 相切状態になつている柔軟なフィルム(フィルム 状付着体)と一体化され上記フィルムを支持する <u>柔軟なフィルム状支持体としては_: 例えば、ポリ</u> エテレン、奇粒ピニル樹脂、エテレソー節数ピニ ル共国合体。ポリ塩化ビニル。ポリカレタン等の プラスチツクフィルム、布や低とプラスチツクフ イルムとのラミネートフィルム等があげられる。 なかても安全性、使用感の点でポリエテレン、酢 放ビニル樹蹊。エテレンー砂酸ビニル共宜合体等 のプラスチツクフィルムを用いることが好ましい。 このような柔軟なフィルム状支持体は、厚みがして~100mmのものを用いることが、取扱い性や使用時に見効感を与えないという点で好ましく、上記弦吹なフィルム状支持体とフィルム状付着体との一体化物は、厚みを30mmに限制することが好ましい。すなわち、遅みが30mm 未満では取扱い性や風作性が悪くなり、し50mm を超えると使用時に異効感を与える傾向がみられるからである。

この場合、上記数数なフィルム状支持体をフィルム状付着体に一体化させるには、然圧着。接着所使用等の通常の方法で行うことができる。また、フィルム状付着体の製造に使用する配合物を表数なフィルム状支持体の上に波延し、フィルム状付着体の上に波延し、フィルム状支持体との貼り合わせを同時に行うことによっても製造することをには、然圧者や技術できる。後者のようにするときには、然圧者や技術である。

上記念数なフィルム状支持体に含有される馬所

ム、塩化タカリニウム、水溶性アズレン。グリチ ルリテンジカリウム、キキヨウ末、マイレン収り ロルフエニラミン、ポピドンヨード等) 等があげ られる。これらの局所性変例は、フィルム状支持 体の側周団年から仮達する暗滅等の水分によつて 支持体外に移送放出され局所効果を要する。この ような反所性項別を上記吸水性高分子物質に含有 させることは、上記頭剤を溶解した水、放性溶液 、アルカリ性冷滅。ホーアルコール茶冷観、アル コールまたは多価アルコール等の認该に吸水性質 分子物質を加えて国際を吸水させ、その後に幾す るということにより行うことができる。また、塩 合によつては、待られた局所性無刑会有水溶性質 分子物質老水溶性高分子物質。抗嗅液性高分子物 質もしくは路溶性高分子物質等で被理してもよい 。上紀水路性高分子物質としては、ヒドロキシブ ロビルセルロース. ヒドロキシブロビルメテルセ ルロース、メチルセルロース、カルボキシピニル オリマー、カルボキシメチルセルロースナトリウ ム、ヒドロキシエチルセルロース、ブルラン等が

性国別会有吸水性高分子物質における吸水性高分子物質としては、調整アクリル酸塩グラフト重合体 (関防系)。カルボキシメテルセルロース監視体 (セルロース系) およびピニルアルコールアクリル酸塩共重合体。ポリアクリロニトリル加水分解物、気値ポリアクリル酸塩、変性ポリピニルアルコールのような合成ポリマー系のもの等があげられる。これらは単独で用いてもよいし、2種以上を使用しても問題はない。

上記のような吸水性高分子物質に含有させる所 所性面別としては、双面別(塩化セチルビリジニ カム、塩化デカリニウム、メトロニダゾール、クロルベキンジン、テトラサイクリン、オキンテリン、オキンテトラサイクリン、オキンテトラサイクリン、オキンテトラサイクリン。セファトリジン、ナイスタテントラウンダマイシン・クリンダマイシン、一般でファジオマイシンと、ロスは、ロスカリンに、塩化セチルビリジニウム。塩化ビチルビリジニウム、塩化デカリニウム等)、口腔咽喉液(塩化セチルビリジニウ

あげられる。また、協役性高分子物質としては、 ヒドロキシプロピルノチルセルロースフタレート , セルロースアセテートフタレート, カルボキシ メチルエチルセルロース。ヒドロキシブロビルメ ナルセルロースアセテートサクシネート、メタア クリル位・メタアクリル放メテルコポリマー(オ イドラギツトレ100、オイドラギフトSL00 、ローム・ファーマ社製)等、流種級性高分子物 堂としては、メタアクリルロジメテルアミノエチ ル・メタアクリル放メチルコポリマー (オイドラ ギツト巳100、ローム・ファーマ社祭)、非水 存性其分子物質としては、エチルセルロース。メ タアクリル放エテル・メタアクリル改進化トリメ テルアンモニウムエテルコポリマー (オイドラギ) ットRS100、ローム・ファーマ社型)。 アク リル放エチルメタブクリルメチルユポリマー(オ イドラギツトE10D、ローム・ファーマ社会) かおげられる.

このような周所性要割会有吸水性高分子物質は 、上記を数なフィルムからなる支持体中に均一に OCT-09-2001 13:47

分散させることが好適であり、そのフィルム中に 20米未被になるように分散含有させる必要があ る。特に、好ましいのは5~20米の範囲内であ り、この範囲内において、付着時間の延長と止血 効果が良好に発揮されるようになる。さらに、好 通なのは5~15米である。この範囲内では貼付 後5時間でも刺動せず、良好な止血効果が認めら

されている柔軟なフィルム状支持体に周所性巫科 含有吸水性高分子物質が分散含有されていること により、実現するものである。

なお、ポリカルボンは頭に対して中和作用を育 する塩類はその混合状態が付き性に影響を与える ことはないが、その特性が上記付著性等に対して 設妙に影響する。例えば、酸化亜鉛や酸化カルシ ウムのような多価の金属塩は、付着性を減じ耐水 性を高める酸さをするが、砂酸ナトリウム等の一 価の金属塩や、水酸化ナトリウムやトリエクノー ルアミン等の一価の塩基は付着性を高め耐水性を

用は、上記フィルム状件型体を支持する盈飲なフィルム状交替体中の、 互割合有吸水性高分子物質の作用によつて増強され、かつその返割含有吸水性高分子物質の含有局所性裏割の作用によって、 局所効果が長期間持続されるようになるのであり、これが、この免別の大きな特徴である。

この場合、口腔内型形を粘膜に貼付した初期段 陸で、ボリカルボン位置が損傷部等を到後すると いうことが考えられる。このような場合には、先 に述べたように、上記录数なフィルムから構成さ れるフィルム状付着体に、ボリカルボン位類に対 する中和作用を有する塩類を含有させることが好ましい。このようにすることにより、ボリカルボン位類が加えられず、長時間の付着によっても何ら 支限が生じなくなる。

この発明の口腔内監判における上記長時間の付着特殊性は、先に述べたように、フィルム状付着体においてポリカルボン酸酸と酢なビニル宣合体とが相切状態になつており、かつ、それと一体化

減じる作用をする。

このように、この発明の口腔内製剤は、口腔内 粘限に対する強力な付着力を有しているため、口 腔内液患部位等に対する長時間の被度保護作用を 要すると同時に、馬所性薬剤の周所効果を長時間 持続させることができる。特に口腔内損傷質位で あつて出血しているような移位に対しても、また 、傾彼の分泌量が多い部位に対しても交分な被限 保護を行うことができる。

さらに、この発明の口腔内型別におけるフィルム状付着体は、ポリカルボン酸酸と酢粒ピニル型合体とが相対状態になつている実質的に水木子物質を引きないためなり、単に水やのでは不分のではなかを発展に関するのでは次力を発展しており、かなりのほと、それを通になってはないのでは、できないのではなったのほくできないのであり、かなりのほかをもたせることとなる。しかし、このようにするをもたせることとなる。しかし、このようにするをもたせることとなる。しかし、このようにするからは、このようにするからになるからないのであり、このようにするをもたせることとなる。しかし、このようにするからは、このなった。

この発明の口腔内製剤は、例えばつぎのようにして製造することができる。すなわち、ポリカルボン設成とが位置とかなどニル連合体とを、両者の共通物はに溶解し、場合によつては、さらに上記水りカルボン以及に対して中和作用を有する塩類を配合して流合し、海液をつくる。 他方、風所性変別を発展した溶液に吸水性高分子物質を加えて調剤を吸収させたのち乾燥させ、別所性変別含有吸水

は併せて使用することができる。上記アクリル観 重合体の具体例として、アクリル放単独重合体の 他に、アクリル数プテル、アクリル酸ーでーエチ ルヘキシルギのアクリル位エステル観や、メタク リル放ノナル等のメタクリル放エステル揺ならび に弥放ビニルなどのビニルモノマーとの共立合体 や、カルボキシビニルポリマーのような共富合体 がるげられる。また、メタクリル観査合体の具体 例としては、ノタクリル故早社立合体の他に、ア クリル独立合体の場合と同様な共変合体があげら れ、無木マレイン放立合体の具体例としては、丿 テルビニルエーテル等との共重さ 体があげられる 。なお、上記各具体制に例示した化合物は単独使 用だけでなく混合使用できることはいうまでもな い。これらのポリカルボン設派において、ポリカ ルボン戦中には、一COOH盔が20メ以上、ポ り技水カルボン数中には、-CO-O-CO-蛋 が16米以上含まれていることが効果の上で好す。

また、砂粒ビニル重合体の代表的なものを例示

位高分子物質をつくるとともに、これを分数合質 させるフィル上状支持体の構成成分溶板をつくる 。つぎに、得られた周所性孤邦含有吸水性高分子 物質を、フィルム状支持体の構成収分溶液に透加 し、方法によりフィルム化し、局所性収済合有機 水性高分子物質が分散合有された及数なフィルム **状支持体をつくる。ついで、この丘紋なフィルム 杖支持体上に、上記ポリカルポン位類と静蔵ピニ**。。 ル重合体の均一路被を視延乾燥することにより口 位内製剤を製造することができる。また、上記ポ リカルポン酸気と奇位ピニル重合体との均一な路 減を彼民乾燥してフィルム状付着体化し、これを 、上記のようにして得られた、局所性面質合有数 水性高分子物質入りのフィルム状支持体と热圧者 寄することにより一体化して製造することもでき る。前者によれば、非常に強い口腔内型剤を容易 に製造しうるという利点がある。

上記ポリカルボン政策の代更的なものを例示すると、アクリル放立合体、メタクリル放立合体、 低水マレイン放立合体があげられ、単独でもしく

すると、砂酸ピニル単独宣合体があげられ、それ 以外にアクリル酸エステル等のピニルモノマーと 砂酸ピニルとの共宜合体および砂酸ピニル単独軍 合体を部分ケン化した部分ケン化物もあげられる 。これらは単独でもしくは併せて使用することが できる。また、これらは平均分子登(移度平均分 子型)が6000以上であることが評定しい。 平均分子置が6000未満のものを用いると、 上記アイルム状付着体の耐水性が低下し所数の強 果が得られにくくなる。

ボリカルボン数数に対して中和作用を有する塩 ほとは、塩のみではなく、塩器も含むものであれ 、その代表例として、金属と数値との塩。金属の 数化物、金属の水酸化物。アミン等およびそれら の混合物があげられる。金属のよびなの場合の 別として、ナトリウム、カリウム。カルシウム・ マグネシウム等と、砂酸・乳酸・クエン酸等のカ ルボン以との塩があげられ、金属の飲化物の具体 別としては、酸化亜鉛。 彼たカルシウム、健化マ グネシウムがあげられる。また、金属の水酸化物

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なるからてある。

和記のようにして口亞内室和モ製造する場合において、ポリカルボン敵艦と母数ピニル重合体との混合比率は、下記の式で求められる人種が15~55の範囲内になるように被削することが好ましい。

の具体例としては、水缸化ナトリウム。水缸化ダ りつム、水酸化カルシワム、水酸化マグネシウム 等があげられ、アミンの具体例としては、トリエ タノールアミン、ジイソプロパノールアミンさが あげられる。上記に具体的に例示した化合物は単 生でもしくは併用しうるものである。 このような 塩製の好金しい記合責は、塩または塩基の圧損に よつて大幅に異なる。多価の金属塩を使用する場 合には、フィルム状付着体中のポリカルボン酸铽 に対して、Q2~Q8当世配合することが好まし く、その愛がG2当堂を下回ると、損傷部位(摂 傷粘膜)に対する刺激性体減効果が不足分となり 、 0. 8 当量を上回ると、叉分なけ石持続性が得ら れにくくなる。また、一項の金属型るるいは一個 の塩基を使用する場合には、フィルム状付着作中 のポリカルボンは虹に対して、QG3~Q2当量 記合することが好ましく、その量がQ03当量を 下回ると損傷部位に対する割徴性低減効果が不完 分となり、Q2当童を上陸るとフィルムは付着体 の耐水性が低下して充分な付着力が得られにくく

7(8) ((付著体 中の-C000 基 + - 中の-C0-0-C0-の改章 4 番の変量

へ フィルム状付着体中の(ポリカルポン粒重量 + 分型ビニル重合体重量)

また、上記ポリカルボン管理と奇位ピニル重合

体とを共通溶域に溶解する際、質者が充分溶解するように配慮することが必要である。この場合、ポリカルボン被照。 砂酸ピニル宣合体等の高分子物質の過度は特に質用を受けるものではなが、高分子物質の過度が高くなり、これを改配すると、溶液を放射してなり、これを改配することが受けるがよりがその過去ないように配慮することが受ましい。

ポリカルボン設調と砂酸ビエル宣合体を溶解し、さらに必要に応じて中知用の返還を配合した溶液の遺跡を進つイルム状付等体化は、別離処理を行ったポリエチレンラミネート版など、乾燥器をしたのうにボリエチに溶を設定したのの方式を受けることによりでは、変更などである。この場合には、完成などの方式を受ける。この場合には、完成などの方式を表する。この場合には、有吸水にような方式を含するれている強数なスプイルム状実体体と、然正者等によって一体化することが行われる。

× 100

また、ボリカルボン放棄と砂酸ビニル理合体との 溶液のフイルム状件を体化は、上記ポリエテレン ラミネート低に代えて、上記を飲なフィルム状件 であることによって行うことができる。こ の場合には、フィルム状件を体の形成と同時に、

.....

一体化が行われることになり、和者のような意圧 著作業の不要化を変列しうるようになる。このとなる。このとなるとなった。 うに、ポリカルボン酸度と酢酸ピニル度含体による 液板のフィルム状付着体は、2種類のの対域のフィルム状付着は、2種類のの対域のではないでは、1分析のでは、1分析のでは、1分析のでは、1分析の12の対域では、1分析の12の分類では、1分析の12の分

なお、この見明の口腔内型剤の、フィルム状件 替体点たはフィルム状支持体に、その付害性を妨 げない範囲で著色料、香味料。 軟化剤などを配合 することは自由である。例えば、上記付着体、支

出し馬所強果が長期間持続しうるようになる。また、実別と基別との相互作用も生じなくなる。

(発明の効果)

つぎに、実施例について比較例と併せて説明する。

(宝盛製1)

ポリカルポン放気としてカルボキシピニルボリマーを用い、これのL7立豆部(以下「部」と略す)と砂酸ピニル樹脂(P=1508)L7回と

浄体ともに無色である場合には、その一方に潜色 料を配合すると、単形の夏高が明確になり使いや すいという利点が得られるようになる。

以上のように、この発明の口弦内型割は、ポリカルボン位置と砂壁ビニル重合体との相容物から

正 高分子物質が分散含すされてなるフィルム状実持なそ一体化して復成されており、全体が柔軟性に変えれており、全体が柔軟性に変えれており、全体が柔軟性に変えれているため、口腔内の水分を吸収してきられている。したがつる最にフィットを吸収が出ている。時間の世界がない。時間の世界がない。時間の世界がない。時間の世界がない。時間の世界がない。時間の世界がない。時間の世界がない。日間の世界がある。日間の中の世界がある。日間の中の世界がある。日間の中の世界がある。日間の中の世界がある。日間の中の世界がある。日間の一般に変異なる。日間ので、日間ので、例ので、例ので、例のでは変異なる。日間のでは変異なる。日間のでは変異なる。日間のでは変異なる。日間ので、例のでは変異なる。日間ので、例ので、例ので、例ので、例ので、例ので、例のでは変異なる。日間ののでは変異なる。日間のでは変異なる。日間のでは変異なる。日間のでは変異なる。日間のでは変異なる。日間のでは変異なるな変異なる。日間のでは変異なる。日間のでは変異なる。日間のでは変異な

そ両者の共通常区であるメタノール9 0 部に投入し、さらにジイソプロパノールアミン 0. 6 都を投入し混合溶解して均一な溶液をつくつた。 この溶液を、製理処理したポリエチレンラミネート級の上に彼延し、1 0 ての乾燥器中で 8 分間乾燥して厚み 4 0 ms のフィルム状付着体をつくつた。

他方、これとは繋に塩化セチルピリジニウム(CPC)10部モ水200部に溶解し、これに ロールアクリル 製塩共産合体からなな 改成 でで 数数 で で な が を 数 を した。 そして、 得られたものを、 か か な に か に か に か に か に か に か に な で ま る だ け か ー に 使 押 し、 常 法 に よ り フィル 北 支 資 体 を つ く つ た 。

このようにして得られたフィルム状支持体と、 上記のようにして得られたフィルム状付得体とを 100でで禁圧者し、目的とする口違内製剤を保た。

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降られた口腔内製剤を、口臭の激しい患者の口 腔内に貼付したところ、口具の損失ないしは低端 効果が見られた。

(支推例2)

支統例1で得られたCPC含有吸水性高分子物質に、過度の2×のヒドロキシアロビルセルロースエタノール溶液を収定し被厚した。それ以外は実施例1と同様にして口腔内製剤を得た。符られた口腔内型剤を口具の流しい里者の口腔内に貼付したところ、口具の消失が母期間にわたつて持続したことが認められた。

(太統例3)

下記の原料を下記に示すような割合で準備した。
カルボキシピニルボリマー : 3.4 mm

酢酸ピニル樹類 (P×1000): 8.4 mm

クエン酸 \$ 10 mm

・ 7 1.0 mm

・ 17 1.0 mm

・ 17 1.0 mm

・ 2 原料を上記のように配合し、これを混合して

、均一な溶液を得た。そして、この溶液をポリエ

た吸水性高分子物質を製造し、これに環度1%のメタアクリル酸メチルーメタアクリル酸トリメチルアンモニウムエチルコポリマー (オイドラギツトSR100、ローム・ファーマ社製)塩化メチレン溶液を収益し、被理した。これ以降は実施例3と同様にして口腔内製剤を得た。

得られた口辺内型剤を実施例3と同様、口紋咽 喉の腫れた患者の口腔内に貼付したところ、口腔 咽喉の腫れの協小効果が長期間にわたつて認めら れた。

(比较到1)

CPCを含有した吸水性高分子物質の使用を取り止めた。それ以外は実施例1と同様にして口腔 内型剤を得た。

(比较例2)

実施例 1 と同様にしてフィルム状付着体をつくった。他方、これとは別にCPC10都を少量のメクノールに冷解した溶液をつくり、これを実施例 1 と同様、酢酸ビニル樹脂とトルエンとを溶解した溶液に加え、フィルム状支持体をつくつた。

ナレンラミネート紙の上に彼延し、80mの乾燥 四中で15分間乾燥して厚み80g。のフィルム 状付暇体を得た。

他方、上記とは別に、アズレン2部を水80部に冷解させ、これに気機ポリアクリル酸塩からなる吸水性両分子物質18部を加え、アズレンおよび水を吸収させ、ついて、80℃で位達し水を除去してアズレンを含有した吸水性両分子物質を得

つぎに、これをエチレンー酢酸ピニル共産合体 (酢酸ピニル含有量40%) 180節をトルエン 540節に溶解した溶液に加え、できるだけ均一 に受拌し、含法によりフィルム状支持体をつくつ た。これ以降は実施例1と同様にして口腔内製剤 を得た。

得られた口腔内型剤を、口腔、咽喉の遅れた急 者の口腔内に貼付したところ、口腔、咽喉の腫れ の腫小が認められた。

(実施例4)

実施例3と阿根にして、アズレンを分散含有し

これ以降は実施引しと同様にして両者を然圧者し 口理内製剤を得た。

(比較例3)

実施例3と同様にしてフィルム状付着体をつくった。他方、これとは別にアズレン2部を少量のメタノールに溶解した溶液をつくり、これを実定例3と同様エテレンー耐酸ビニル共立合体とトルエンの混合溶液に加え、均一に使弊し常法によりフィルム状支持体をつくつた。これ以降は実施例3と同様にして関者を熱圧率し口腔内型列を得た。以上の実施例および比較例で得られた口腔内型列の特性は肢を行った。その結果を次度に示した。

"以下未自)

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キンプルを気染10mmの13に3つのカンスタンプの水中に投送し上記コラーゲールのコーナソフィルと上に貼付し、31cの水中に投送した。フィルルイルルが関して自然指下するまでの特益を対定した。お安の内は (
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上記の扱から見らかなように、局所性当用含有 吸水性高分子物質を含んだ口腔内型剤は、合んで いないものに比べて付受時間が最く、それに伴い 変物の放出時間も延びている。したがつて、健康 人を対象にした実用化試験においても有効性が示 されている。さらに、帰放分泌の多い資源度の是 者や析後出血が認められる是否に対しては特に有 効であることがわかる。

> 特許出職人 サンスクー株式会社 日本電気工業株式会社 代理人 奈理士 西 原 匠 に かっこう

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